

and other agricultural commodities), except that such prohibition shall not apply to any transaction subject to the reporting requirements of title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (relating to congressional oversight of intelligence activities)."

Waiver: [None]. The President may delay the sanction for 30 days.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk briefly about Social Security. I see a lot of young people in our gallery today, and not only for their future, and what might happen in their retirement years but all workers today, including all retirees today, need to be concerned about Social Security. Let me just give a brief history of how we started our Social Security program. In 1935, somewhat after the depression, there were a lot of seniors, if you will, going over the hill to the poorhouse. A decision was made by the Congress and by the President to develop a program where existing workers paid in their taxes to pay for the benefits of existing retirees, again, sort of a Ponzi game where existing workers paid in taxes. Immediately it was sent out to existing retirees.

It worked very well when it first started because up until, up through the late 1930s, there were almost 40 people working, paying in their taxes for every one retiree. By 1950, that got down to 17 workers paying in their taxes for every one retiree, 1950, 17.

Today, guess how many workers are working paying in their FICA tax for every retiree? Three workers today are working now, paying in their taxes for every retiree. Of course, with fewer and fewer workers in relation to the number of retirees, the only way to keep enough money coming in was to increase the tax on those workers. Here is a statistic that should give us some trouble, and that is, since 1971, we have increased Social Security taxes 36 times. More often than once a year, we have increased that tax on today's workers in order to have enough money coming into Social Security to immediately send out to pay the benefits that were promised.

The chart that I show here on my left I have titled Social Security's Bleak Future. The little blue segment at the top left shows how much extra surplus money is coming into Social Security over and above what is immediately paid out. So there is a little surplus. That surplus goes into what has been called the Social Security Trust Fund. Not a very good name because it is not very trustworthy because what has been happening is, Congress and the President have been spending all of the extra money from Social Security on other programs. So we pretend it is revenue.

You will hear a lot of bragging that we are going to have a surplus this year for the first time in 30 years. Actually, if we consider the over \$70 billion that we are borrowing from the Social Security Trust Fund this year, then we do not really have a surplus.

□ 1300

I am introducing legislation that does a couple of things. It says, from now on, we are not going to pretend that we have a balanced budget by including the amount of money that is coming into the Social Security trust fund, and it directs the Office of Management and Budget, under the President, and it directs the CBO, Congressional Budget Office, under Congress, to no longer use in their calculations for balance the money that is coming in from the Social Security trust fund that is borrowed by the Federal Government to spend on other programs.

I think this is important, simply to increase awareness of how we are going to solve the Social Security problem. We can see the dilemma. When we get to the year 2015, 2018, this chart, in today's dollars, by 2010 it will cost \$100 billion. The general fund is going to have to come up with \$100 billion, way up in this area of the chart, to satisfy benefit needs. But if we use the dollars that will exist because of inflation in 2018, then it is going to take \$600 billion out of the general fund, or additional borrowing, to pay back the Social Security trust fund what is owed to it. So I say it is very important that we move ahead now to solve the Social Security trust fund.

The bill that I am introducing does a second thing that I think is reasonable. It says, from now on, instead of using IOUs that are not negotiable, not marketable, from now on anything that the government borrows from the Social Security trust fund has to be a marketable Treasury bill. In other words, the trustees can take it around the corner and cash it in whenever they need it.

Let us be honest, let us be fair, let us move ahead with a solution to Social Security.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Members are admonished, pursuant to House Rules, not to refer to visitors in the Gallery.

WAR ON DRUGS TO PROTECT CHILDREN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider H.R. 423, a resolution to declare war on drugs to protect our children. While this resolution

is nonbinding, it is important that we continue to express our commitment towards making America drug free.

Drug-driven violent crime is spiraling out of control, particularly among juvenile offenders. Over the past 10 years, in my State of North Carolina, juvenile arrests have almost doubled, from 11,165 in 1986, to 21,717 in 1996, a startling 93 percent.

And the numbers are far worse for violent crimes: weapons violations and drug offenses. In North Carolina, violent crime among juveniles, murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, increased by 129 percent over the past decade. Weapons violations increased by an incredible 492 percent, and drug violations by an unbelievable 460 percent.

We must not only offer our young people change, we must also offer them a chance for a fully productive life. Support the resolution.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 04 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEREUTER) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

Rabbi Mark S. Miller, Temple Bat Yahm, Newport Beach, California offered the following prayer:

Oh God, you fashioned humankind in your image, endowed each of us in this House with conscience and convictions, and granted us a sacred trust as leaders of our people.

As we go about our daily tasks and go forth to our life's work, may we be true to our better selves, be grateful for the opportunity to serve America and guide its destiny, be constant in upholding a moral standard for young and old to emulate, be decisive in distinguishing right from wrong, and be united with all who pursue peace.

May we look into the past and know from whence we come, may we look upon the present with steadfast resolve, and look toward the future with confidence in a brighter tomorrow.

With eyes lifted unto the mountains of faith, with hearts that beat in the cause of freedom, with hands outstretched in deeds that are fruitful, we take up this day's labor, praying that the words of the Psalmist will be fulfilled in our lives: "Happy are they who dwell in Thy House." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the